McQUADE THE NEXT VICTIM.

HIS TRIAL TO BEGIN NEXT MONDAY.

THAT IS, IF HE IS HERE, AS MR. MARTINE FEARS HE MAY NOT BE—TO GO AT LARGE TILL THEN.

The turn of ex-Alderman Arthur J. McQuade came yesterday in the order of calling the several members of the Board of 1884 to trial for bribery. McQuade was the County Democracy leader of the XIVth Assembly District until a short time ago. He is middle-aged, and has made a considerable fortune in the rag business. He owns much real estate, and is reported to be worth $200,000. He has been one of the most restless of the Aldermen who were held under $40,000 bail, and has made several trips to New-Jersey and Canada since he was placed under bonds. He has been followed by a detective since last Saturday.

Recorder Smyth held Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Soon after the opening of court Deputy Clerk Hall called the name of McQuade, and the ex-Alderman appeared at the bar. He had as counsel General Benjamin F. Tracy, of Brooklyn, and Richard S. Newcombe, District-Attorney Martine was accompanied by his assistants, Delancey Nicoll, John R. Fellows and James Fitzgerald. McQuade was dressed in a business suit, and had the jaunty air of a man who felt sure of his success.

Mr Martine said that he wished to have the case of McQuade set down for trial on Thursday. He was ready to proceed with the cases quickly, and hoped there would be no delay.

General Tracy was on his feet at once when he heard Thursday mentioned as a day for trial. He said, in answer to Mr. Martine:

This request surprises me. This is the first time the defendant has been called and any request for a trial made. He had no intimation that the District-Attorney would proceed with his case next. He will be ready for trial at an early day, but I have only been retained in the case since yesterday and it will be impossible to prepare for the trial before a later day.

Recorder Smyth said that as the case had not been previously called for trial, he thought the defendant was entitled to a few days' notice, and he directed that the trial proceed on Monday. General Tracy said "We will be ready," and Mr. Martine noduced approval.

Mr. Martine then said: "I ask that the defendant be committed without bail to await the day of his trial." He made this motion, he said, in view of what had occurred in other cases, and the peculiar circumstances under which the defendants in these cases were held.

The Recorder—Have you any ground for believing that this defendant will not appear for trial?

Mr. Martine—There are no circumstances that relate especially to this case. But in the case of Henry L. Sayles, who was accused of the same crime committed at the same way, after the day had been fixed for trial, we were compelled to stop the proceedings because the defendant escaped out of the jurisdiction. We may come here on Monday and find no defendant. The fixing of a day for trial is notice to the defendant that he has just so many days for escape, if he desires to escape.

General Tracy in the most vigorous manner opposed the motion of the District-Attorney. Said he:

"The defendant is here and will be here. He is now under large, I may say enormous, bail. He is engaged in building two large houses, and should not bail only be called and committed to jail without an opportunity to settle his affairs. There is no charge here that the bail is not good, and the offence is a bailable one. The District-Attorney gives no reasons for believing that the defendant will not appear."

The Recorder (to Mr. Martine)—Is not the bail good and sufficient?

Mr. Martine—The bail is perfectly good, but the trouble is that no bail may serve to keep the defendant. Why, a few days ago a newspaper in this city published an alleged interview with a well-known lawyer, in which he is represented as saying that if he were an ex-Alderman he would escape if he had to row to Albany and walk from there to Canada. That lawyer is prominently connected with the defence in these cases, and the opinion is general among the public, as appears from the public press, that none of these Aldermen will appear for trial when their cases are called.

The Recorder—Do you know the name of that lawyer?

Mr. Martine—Richard S Newcombe.

Mr Newcombe, who was sitting beside General Tracy, rose, and with some excitement denounced the statement made in the newspaper as absurdly false. He said:

"It is all a tissue of falsehoods. My attention was not called to the published statement until this morning, and then I immediately demanded its correction. A reporter said to me that if he was an Alderman he would leave the city, and I said that as I was not an Alderman I could not say what an Alderman would do. There was no basis for any such statement as was published, and I denounce it now as a malicious false."

Recorder Smyth said that the District-Attorney had not said that he had any reason, as far as this particular case was concerned, to believe that the defendant would not appear. The bail was acknowledged to be good and the offence was certainly a bailable one. The case had only just been called for trial. The Constitution declared that excessive bail should not be demanded. He denied the District-Attorney's motion for McQuade's committal without bail. McQuade and his counsel then left the room.

Mr. Martine said, after the discussion was over, that the Recorder had good grounds for his action. But he was not entirely confident of seeing any of the Aldermen appear for trial while bail only detained them. He said the case against McQuade would certainly be tried on Monday, if the prosecution could accomplish such a result.

THE LIGHTING OF THE STATUE.

NOTHING TO BE DONE, UNLESS WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT MONEY, TILL CONGRESS ACTS.

The Goddess of Liberty's torch has not been lighted since Saturday night. Whether it will be lighted at all again is an unsolved problem. The American Committee's contract with Hampson & Co. has expired, and it holds that it has neither funds nor authority to make a new one. The plans, too, of lighting the Statue by subscription or through a personal contract with the engineers have come to little or nothing. The offer to pay the cost of lighting for a week, made by M. B. Curtis, the actor, was declined on Monday by General Schofield. So was that of President Edwards H. Goff, of the American Electrical Company, to light the Statue for a month or two, if necessary, provided that he should have entire control of the electrical apparatus, the torch and the Goddess.

General Schofield has called the attention of the War Department to the lack of any funds for maintaining a beacon on Bedlow's Island, and of any provision whatever of the Statue. If any money can be diverted temporarily for that purpose by the War Department, the lighting will probably be resumed before long. If no funds can be had from Washington, the Goddess will have to wait, General Schofield thinks, until a bill establishing a lighthouse on the Island and an appropriation for maintaining it passes at the next session of Congress, before her torch can be lighted again.

The unknown agent who offered Hampson & Co. $100 in cash on Saturday and promised more if a contract could be made has not been heard from since. Yesterday, however, another unknown appeared, representing, as he said, a gentleman living at the Colonnade Hotel, and offered to advance enough money to keep the Goddess's torch aflame for a month. The Colonnade Hotel was the headquarters of the Labor party during the Mayoralty campaign, and the rumor got abroad that Henry George was the man who wanted to have Liberty go on Enlightening the World. This last proposal, like the others, was referred to General Schofield. It will probably be declined. The military authorities, in fact, intend to do nothing further toward lighting the Statue until orders of some sort come from the War Department.

MRS. RODWAY LIKELY TO RECOVER.

Mrs. Rodway, the Englishwoman who was shot in Central Park on Sunday by her husband, is lying at Roosevelt Hospital with favorable prospects for a speedy recovery. The surgeons probed for the bullet yesterday, but were unable to find it. It entered the back on the right side of the spine and close to it, between the seventh and eighth ribs. It certainly has not penetrated the lungs, as was at first feared, and has probably struck the rib and been deflected, lodging in some of the fleshy tissues of the back. If blood-poisoning does not set in she will be able to appear against her husband.

To the surgeons she explained the position of the wound by saying that she was sitting on a park seat by her husband, who had his arm around her neck. Attempting to kiss her and being repulsed, he drew the weapon in anger and pointed it at her heart. With a desperate bound she broke from him and fell on her face on the ground. In this position the first bullet struck her, and the second ball struck the steel of her corset and lodged in her clothing.

THE SUIT OVER MR. TILDEN'S WILL.

Andrew H. Green, John Bigelow and George W. Smith, the executors of Samuel J. Tilden's will and the defendants in the suit brought by George H Tilden to test the validity of certain clauses in the document, filed notice of appearance on Monday through their attorneys, Carter & Ledyard, with Alexander, Green & Cuming, and demanded that copies of the complaint and all papers in the suit be served on them. The legal representatives of the plaintiff are allowed by law twenty days within which to formulate and file the complaint, but it is believed that this privilege will be waived and that the complaint will be in the hands of the defendants' lawyers within a week. After this formality the case will be placed on the Supreme Court calendar and will probably come to trial in January.

BARNUM'S LATEST GIFT TO BRIDGEPORT.

From The Bridgeport Standard.

Our readers are aware that P. T. Barnum recently donated to the City of Bridgeport a wide strip of land adjoining the west end of Seaside Park and extending westward for more than half a mile. It was stipulated that the city should improve the property, and consequently a sea wall has been constructed along the shore, and surmounted by a wide and excellent boulevard, thus extending the delightful carriage drive close by the water, for a long distance toward Black Rock Harbor.

The land which lies back of this boulevard and park property is low and in some places marshy. Until a dyke was built to keep out the water portions were overflowed at every high tide. The tract which embraces forty-five acres, although now protected from the waters of the Sound, is still so low as to be damp and unavailable for every purpose excepting the propagation of mosquitoes in summer season. Mr. O. B. Brothwell, who has for many years been Mr. Barnum's enterprising agent, has after much thought decided upon a plan by which the entire forty-five acres may be redeemed, and although the project is one of mammoth proportions and will involve the expenditure of from $90,000 to $125,000, Mr. Barnum says "Go ahead, my heirs will never do it, and if I don't, it will never be accomplished, by George."

SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSIONS.

PAPERS BEFORE THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

THE SOLAR-LUNAR SPECTRUM—DISCOVERIES IN A MAINE SHELL HEAP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The fall session of the National Academy of Sciences began to-day at the Institute of Technology, the president, Dr. Othniel Charles Marsh in the chair. The first paper was by Professor S. P. Langley, on "The Solar-Lunar Spectrum." Referring to his investigations on Mount Whitney five years ago, he recalled the great extension in the invisible spectrum of the sun then discovered, and subsequently extended by his new well-known experiments with the bolometer and rock-salt prisms. At previous meetings of the Academy he has given researches into the lunar spectrum which prove the existence of heat rays far below the lowest rays from the solar spectrum. Their absence appeared to raise a presumption that the sun's atmosphere absorbed them. By the use of an ingenious automatic apparatus, however, he has now been able to eliminate the more powerful heat rays so completely as to detect the almost infinitely feebler ones previously discovered in the lunar spectrum, and finds that the sun radiates from this portion of the spectrum two or three times as much heat as the moon. To render this visible to the eye in a diagram form requires a scale 1,000 times as large as that required for the visible portion of the spectrum; the heating effect of these rays being approximately only one one-hundred thousandth that of the visible ones. The diagram of the spectrum extended to a temperature below zero, and the heat to be examined between 11° and 17°. He concludes that his previous theory was erroneous, and that the rays from 4° to 11° are absorbed by the atmosphere of our earth, making, as Professor Newcomb remarked, an immense absorption band covering that range. Lampblack is found to be almost as transparent to these low rays as glass is to those of light. A corollary from these observations is that the temperature of the moon when illuminated is about that of melting ice.

Sir Lyon Playfair and Professor Alfred Russell Wallace, of England, were invited to participate in the proceedings at this stage.

Professor T. Sterry Hunt read a paper on "A Basis for Chemistry," giving a survey of his own labors and those of Graham and Deville. He asserts the distinction between dynamical and chemical phenomena and maintains that not only solution, but melting, solidification, vaporization and condensation are chemical processes. The law of volumes, usually called Gay-Lussac's law, is universal, extending not only to gases and vapors, but to all solids. The specific gravities of all these vary directly as their equivalent weight. Water is produced by the condensation of 1,628 volumes of steam at 100° centigrade and the normal pressure, and its equivalent weight with the condensed value of oxygen is 29,244. The polymeric character and the very elevated equivalent weights of solids was explained, and the relations of all these to chemical classification. The whole conception of chemical change was further discussed briefly, and it was announced that the subject would be fully presented in a volume bearing the same title as the paper.

This paper was discussed by Professors Chandler, Langley, Gibbs and Sir Lyon Playfair. Much interest was expressed in these researches, but final judgment was reserved until the publication of Professor Hunt's forthcoming treatise. After recess for lunch at the Brunswick, the president announced that the courtesy of the St. Botolph Club had been extended to members of the Academy during the session. Professor Edward D. Cope then read a paper on "Lemuria Reversion in Human Dentition." He regards tubercular molars as a reversion to lemurine type, and indicative of lower forms of humanity, and finds the prevalence of such teeth a prevailing characteristic of the Esquimos, more so than of any other race, recalling the opinion of Boyd Dawkins that the cave-dwellers of Europe were Esquimos. The prevalence of this form of dentition among Italians corroborates Huxley's opinion that they were derived from mixture of Indo-Europeans with Egyptians.

Professor Cope's next paper on "The Columelli Auris of the Tailed Batrachia" presented a difficult question of the anatomy of bones of the ear in certain reptiles, but one of much interest to biologists, and having important bearings on the evolutionary theory.

Professor Edward S. Morse read a paper on "Change in Mya since the Pliocene," showing recent changes in clams and quahaugs in recent times. In excavating shell heaps at Damariscotta, Maine, which are in some places thirteen feet deep, the differences in shape of the lower and the upper shells is so marked that the workmen called attention to it. The lower shells are round. Generalizing figures obtained from numerous measurements, he finds the shells become longer as temperature of the climate decreases, whether in secular or in geographical change. He also finds a decrease in size with falling temperature. His personal observation in Japan corroborates this theory, and it seems probable that there is in such measurements a criterion of temperature.

In discussing this paper Professor Putnam stated that the Damariscotta shell-heap was being watched by an agent in the interest of the Peabody Museum, in order to secure implements or other materials.

Professor A. S. Packard read a paper on the "Cave Fauna of North America," with remarks on the anatomy and origin of blind forms. There are 172 species of blind animals known, comprising cray-fish, myriapods, etc. The optic lobes of the brain as well as the optic nerves are entirely wanting in many forms, having been lost because of disuse, a kind of "desuetude" apparently quite the reverse of "innocuous." Such are the sad results of a life in total darkness. These animals are mostly white, whether from lack of stimulus to the light or from bleaching out of the skin. Some species have small eyes and some have not any. These species have probably been solved within the last 7,000 to 20,000 years.

Among those present at the meeting were Cleveland Abbe, Henry L. Abbot, George W. Hill, Alpheus Hyatt, Joseph Lovering, H. A. Newton, Edward C. Pickering, Raphael Pumpelly, Henry A. Rowland, Samuel H. Scudder, Francis A. Walker, Charles A. Young, A. S. Packard, Henry B. Hill and B. A. Gould.

A LARGE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION — EXTENSIVE DISPLAY OF CHOICE FLOWERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 (*Special*).—Horticultural Hall to-night was in a blaze of light and crowded to excess with the wealth and fashion of the city to view the opening of the great chrysanthemum show. The exhibition is under the direct supervision of the Horticultural Society, and although no more than two-thirds of the flowers were in position the display and varieties were double the number of those exhibited last year. The managers assert that this is the finest show in the society's history and say that it will far surpass any similar display ever attempted in the United States. In the centre of the floor were the plants of dealers and growers, while upon the stage are the single specimens of all kinds.

There were over a thousand plants on exhibition in addition to five hundred plants that the society purchased for decoration. The private collections of plants are large and beautiful. At the close of the exhibition prizes will be awarded by a committee of florists consisting of the following gentlemen: John Thorpe, Queens County, L. I.; John May, Madison, N. J.; Peter Henderson, Jersey City; Robert J. Holliday, Baltimore, and James Laflin, New-York. In the exhibition there is a Japanese village, tenanted by resident Japanese, who were kept busy painting chrysanthemums on plates and saucers, which found a ready sale at exorbitant prices. In this room there is a large display of cut blooms in glasses, and immortelle work, together with an exhibit of grasses.

The most noticeable exhibit was that of W. C. Pyfer, of Lancaster, known as the "standard" or the tree chrysanthemums, from five feet to six feet high. These plants, the showiest in the exhibition, were produced by cutting off all side shoots and letting all the strength of the plant go into a single stem, which is thus forced to grow twice as high and three or four times as thick as it otherwise would. By careful training this stem is kept straight and at the proper time the florist permits branches to shoot out at the top and bear flowers. The plant then consists of a single trunk supporting a head of flowers that looks like a huge bouquet. Mr. Pyfer's specimens include "Moonlight," a noted variety neither white nor colored, and "Gloriosum," a brilliant yellow. John Weisn, Mrs. C. H. Wheeler and Mrs. George W. Childs have three Japanese varieties which attract much attention by their large size and the singular coloring of their petals.

MR. WILSON'S USEFUL LIFE.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Port Monmouth Baptist Church, at New Monmouth, has a man for its pastor who has ministered to it for thirty-two years. When Peddie Institute was about to be sold for debt, the Rev. William V. Wilson was appointed to save it. He raised $75,000 and gave the institution to the trustees by a deed from himself and wife for the consideration of $1. He has been its treasurer ever since. As executor of some of the largest estates in Middletown and Raritan townships, and as director and bank examiner of the First National Bank of Red Bank, he has honorably fulfilled his duties. One other director is a member of the pastor's church. The pastor, with four of his congregation, make five out of seven directors of the New-York and Port Monmouth Steamboat Company, which owns and runs the William V. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is postmaster and has been for twenty years; and yet after performing all his secular duties, and after preaching every Sunday of every year without vacation, he is to be found at the social and prayer meetings of his church twice a week. He is treasurer of the State Baptist Educational Society, works a large farm with his own hands, and yet finds time to give his flock a fresh and original sermon from his study twice on Sunday. He is the father-in-law of ex-Assemblyman Benjamin Griggs.

PRESBYTERIANS IN CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—The National Convention of United Presbyterians, opposed to the action of the General Assembly on the music question, met in Allegheny City to-day. The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the convention was organized, the work occupying almost the entire afternoon. This evening's session was devoted to hearing a paper by Dr. S. F. Morrow, of Albany, declaring it to be the duty of the United Presbyterian Church to maintain her existence, and to carry forward her mission teaching and observing faithfully her standard and practically her distinctive principles.

CLEANING CITY STREETS.

A TALK WITH COMMISSIONER COLEMAN.

MORE LEGISLATION NEEDED—WHY NEW-YORK IS NOT AS CLEAN AS FOREIGN CITIES.

Although the streets of the city have been kept much cleaner since the present Street-Cleaning Department was organized than before, there is still frequent complaint that they are not as clean as they ought to be. This is particularly noticeable to persons who have been abroad and who are thus able to appreciate the marked difference between the clean and well-ordered streets of London, Paris and Berlin and those of New-York. On inquiry being made of Commissioner Coleman yesterday on this subject he said:

"I think the streets of New York are reasonably well cleaned, considering the disadvantages we labor under. This department does not have control of many things which are necessary to keep the streets in good condition and which are under control of persons having charge of the cleaning of streets in Paris and some other foreign cities. One great drawback here is the pavements. They are rough, and of a character that will not admit of thorough cleaning. They are constantly being torn up or undergoing repairs, and in that way dirt is scattered about and the street is left in bad condition. Now, this department has no control over the pavements, and, though it has to clean them, it has no control over the repairs. The paving and street-cleaning ought to go together; and they do in other places. In Paris they flush the pavements with water. We have not the water to spare and even if we had I doubt if the sewers are large enough to admit of its being used freely for that purpose. Then the matter of sprinkling the streets is a necessary part of cleaning, but this department has no control over it, as that is vested in the Public Works Department. The control over the receptacles for ashes and garbage is vested in the Health Department. In large foreign cities shopkeepers or other persons sweeping or throwing dirt, paper or refuse into the streets would be promptly arrested, as their neighbors would make an immediate complaint. But here in New-York that is done every day with impunity. It is against the law, but I have never heard of any one being punished for it. On some of the East Side streets shopkeepers make a regular business on Saturday night of sweeping the dirt from their stores on the pavements, and we clean the streets every Sunday morning for that reason. Frequently soon after we have cleaned a street it will look as dirty as before, because of the dirt thrown on it from shops and houses."

In reply to a question as to whether the streets could be better cleaned with more money, the Commissioner said:

"Of course they could be. I asked for $1,200,000 this year, but the Board of Apportionment in the provisional estimate cut down the amount to $1,050,000. It costs about the same for plant, superintendence and organization whether we have the larger or smaller sum. The additional money would all be used in the employment of laborers and in work on the streets. I think that there should be a Department of Streets, as suggested a year ago by THE TRIBUNE, and that it should have control of at least the repairs to pavements, if not the entire work of paving and street-cleaning, and also of sprinkling."

In regard to the question of disposing of the refuse in some other way than by taking it out to sea, the Commissioner said:

"I have given the matter a good deal of attention. Burning the garbage I have understood has not proved a success in London. The cheapest way is to dump it out at sea, as at present. Major Gillespie in his report last year concerning the condition of the Harbor agrees with this department that the main channel is as deep now as ever it was. The dumping from this department has not injured the channels any. It is the scows carrying out the dredgings from slips and other places, and which always go out in the night, that do the injury to the Harbor. If we were compelled to dispose of the refuse in some other way I know of no better manner than purchasing a tract of land on Long Island and carrying it away by rail. I calculate that 450 acres would last the city for that purpose for twenty years. But it would add about $100,000 annually to the cost of transporting the refuse."

THE BROADWAY SURFACE RAILWAY.

AN ARGUMENT ON THE STATE'S SUIT AGAINST THE COMPANY—EMINENT COUNSEL PRESENT.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—The "omnibus suit" of the State against the Broadway Surface Railway Company, to dissolve the company and dispose of its assets, came up before Judge Peckham, of the Supreme Court, to-day. There appeared for the plaintiff Attorney-General O'Brien, W. A. Post, Deputy Attorney-General, Leslie W. Russell and Clarence W. Seward. Thomas Allison appeared on behalf of the City of New-York. The Broadway Railway and its bondholders and stockholders were represented by James C. Carter, E. W. Paige and Messrs. Field, Gulliver and Stickney. The legal battle was opened by Deputy Attorney-General Post, who in a clear manner outlined the features of the case and told all about how it became necessary for the people to intervene and bring a suit against the Broadway Surface Railroad. He said that the Attorney-General had the right to bring the action in order to reconcile and determine the conflicting interests, the theory of the Attorney-General that he had a right to maintain the action had been sustained in the decision of the Court of Appeals on the motion made on behalf of the City of New-York to change the place of trial from the County of Albany to the County of New-York, in which, on deciding that the venue must remain in Albany County, it was also held that the action was properly brought. Mr. Post then enumerated the claims of the litigants. The city claimed that under the Constitution the franchise must revert to it and that the Act of 1871 was unconstitutional. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue and the Twenty-third street railroads insisted that their contracts with the Broadway were not abrogated by the repealing act. The directors of the Broadway Surface Road claimed that the acts were unconstitutional, or if constitutional, that they were trustees and entitled to the control of the assets. The bondholders claimed that the acts were unconstitutional. President Richmond insisted that all the actions against the company were illegally brought, while the mortgagees insisted that they were entitled to the possession of the road. Having concluded this enumeration Mr. Post gave way to Attorney-General O'Brien, who proceeded to offer in evidence Chapter 252 of the laws of 1884, the articles of association of the Broadway Surface Railroad, the resolution of the Common Council of New-York granting the franchise, the appointment of the commissioners, their report and the order confirming the same, and other incriminating evidence. The hearing of the argument in the suit, it is believed, will occupy three or four days.

NOT FEAR FOR TEXAN POOLS.

Doubt was expressed yesterday that the Texas Traffic Association was as near danger of dissolution as some of the press dispatches represented it to be. The story ran that hostile action was to be taken by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railways. President Benedict, of the latter company, denied the truth of the statements so far as his line was concerned. "Of course," he said, "I can not authorize to speak for the Atchison people, but our position is this—that we have an agreement which does not expire until next July and we will not break it unless some other road cuts rates first. In that case, in self-defence we might be compelled to meet the cuts. We have now 3,000 car-loads of freight ordered at full rates, which we have not been able to move yet for want of rolling stock. There is no danger to the Association from us."

TO CONNECT COAL FIELDS WITH NEW-ENGLAND.

For over a month engineers have been surveying for the road connecting the New-York and New-England Railroad—by bridge at Storm King on the Hudson River—with the Erie and the Lehigh and Hudson River roads. Grinnell Burt, president of the Lehigh and Hudson River Company, has practically consolidated his road with the Lehigh Coal Navigation Company. He is to take the presidency of the Storm King Bridge Company, and says the route will be made the central highway between the East, the coal fields and the Southwest. Mr. Burt says the plan for a bridge at Poughkeepsie is not what the roads on the west side of the Hudson River want, as it increases the mileage too much.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—In the Supreme Judicial Court of Equity to-day, before Judge Allen, the motion filed in 1881 to re-open the famous Ellis suits against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company came up. The motion which, if granted, will revive the entire proceedings in these cases, is based upon the ground of fraud and collusion in obtaining the decree. Judge Allen postponed his decision upon the motion, and the matter will come up again on the first Monday in January.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 (*Special*).—The statement was made here to-day that the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad which has been extended in Clearfield County will be extended to Pittsburg ultimately. The Pennsylvania threatens in relation for this to go energetically into Scranton and has been offered access to that point over the Delaware and Hudson from a connection with its North and Western branch at Wilkesbarre.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9 (*special*).—The discharge of four clerks at the Twenty-sixth Street Transfer Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for selling their passes has created consternation among railway employes who have been guilty of the same offence. The passes were all purchased by an employe, who then sold them to outsiders. The amateur broker was very successful and probably would have escaped detection had it not been for a New-York ticket scalper, who obtained one of the passes and advertised its sale in a New-York paper. A detective who was employed on the case saw the advertisement and went to the scalper's office and bought the pass. The pass had the employe's name on it and the evidence against him was conclusive. The young man who sold the pass was brought before the officials of the road and confessed his guilt. He implicated three other employes, all of whom were dismissed. It is stated that the selling of passes by employes of all the railroads has been going on for some time, and this is the first step that has been taken to prevent it. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are working up cases against a number of their employes, and the discharge of a number of other clerks is anticipated.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9 (*Special*).—It was reported here to-day that President and General Manager John Newell of the Lake Shore road is to be relieved of the duties pertaining to the latter office and will be made president of the Bee Line, to succeed the late General Devereux. Edward Gallup, it is said, is to be made general manager of the Lake Shore.

Hiram Rhoades, of Williamsport, Penn., the assistant superintendent of the Northern Central Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is in New-York examining an electric motor. He has ordered an engine which will be put on trial on the road in a few weeks. Another stationary engine will be placed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Renovo, Penn.

HOW WILLIAM WALKER WAS SHOT.

TESTIMONY IN THE EXAMINATION OF NICHOLS AND KELLY—LESTRANGE NOT FOUND.

Captan Allaire and Detective Bayer took other witnesses yesterday to Essex Market Court to testify in the case of William Walker, who was fatally shot in the basement barroom at No. 139 Hester-st., last Saturday evening. Michael Kehoe, the bartender of No. 139 Water-st., who when arrested said that he had no connection whatever with the removal of Walker to the Chambers Street Hospital, testified for the prosecution. He said that he was asleep in the place in Hester-st., on Saturday afternoon, when he was awakened by the report of a pistol. Several persons were there including Nichols, Kelly and Walker. He saw a man put his hand on his pistol pocket, and assisted in removing to a carriage a man who had been shot. The witness was cautious and reserved.

Walter E. Smith, colored, of No. 124 Hester-st., testified that he was standing on the opposite side of the street when the shot was fired about 5 p. m. Some time before this he saw a man wearing a sack coat enter No. 139. He remained there probably half an hour before the shot was fired. He saw Nichols take hold of the man whose name he did not know and wrench a revolver from his hand. He tried to shoot over the shoulder of Nichols. Afterward he saw Thomas Kelly and Kehoe come out of the basement, and saw them place a man in a carriage, which drove off. He saw the man who wore the sack coat several times in the neighborhood.

Bertha Fischer, age nineteen, of No. 126 Hester-st., was the next witness. She said that she was looking out of a window on Saturday afternoon, when she heard the report of a pistol. Shortly afterward she saw a carriage drive up to the door of No. 139 Hester-st., and saw Kehoe and Kelly supporting a man by his arms up the stairs of the basement, but could not tell if he was wounded. They placed the man in a carriage and it drove off.

The affidavit of John W. Walker, age forty-nine, of No. 18 Hamilton-st., father of the murdered man, gave in a general way the particulars given in the other affidavits in the case. He said that he was informed by his son, "Tom," that William had been shot, on last Saturday evening, in the basement at No. 139 Hester-st. He was taken to Chambers Street Hospital where he died. He had been informed and believed that the pistol shot wound was received at the hand of Henry Lestrange. He also stated, on information and belief, that Thomas Nichols and Thomas Kelly harbored and concealed and aided Lestrange to escape from arrest, with intent that he (Lestrange) could avoid a trial or conviction for the murder. On this account he asked that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Lestrange for killing William Walker and a warrant for Nichols and Kelly as accessories.

On the application of counsel for Nichols and Kelly the further hearing of evidence was postponed till to-day at 10 a. m. Kehoe was sent to the House of Detention as a witness in default of $2,500 bail.

RICH PEOPLE MUST NOT BE DRIVEN AWAY

TAX COMMISSIONER COLEMAN SAYS THEY WILL NOT PAY TAXES WHICH THEY THINK TOO LARGE.

Sterne Chittenden, of this city, has written to Mayor Grace complaining that the Tax Commissioners had not done their duty in assessing the Vanderbilt estate at less than the amount of the personal property left by William H. Vanderbilt, and asking him to cite them to appear and show cause why they should not be removed. The Mayor said yesterday that he attached no importance to the letter because there were no tangible charges against the Tax Commissioners.

President Coleman said yesterday: "If I could pass such a tax law as I have in mind, I would collect taxes on all property. The tax on real estate would be 1 per cent instead of nearly 2½ as it is now. When the tax on William H. Vanderbilt's personal property was first imposed he paid a tax on $1,000,000. This was sworn off by him on one or two occasions. The Vanderbilt estate, or rather the personal property was discussed by my associates and myself. Chauncey M. Depew was the counsel for the heirs. He said that William K. Vanderbilt lived at Islip for nine months of the year. Cornelius Vanderbilt has been a resident of Newport for the past eight years. Frederick Vanderbilt owns one of the sea islands off the South Carolina coast, and spends his winters there and the summers at various watering places. George Vanderbilt is a gentleman of leisure, and the only one of the heirs who can be said to be a resident here. He could easily become a non-resident. We taxed the estate at $8,000,000, and we thought we were doing a good thing for the city. If we had demanded any more we would have obtained nothing. The heirs would have elected to make their residences elsewhere than this city. They would have simply followed the example of many of our rich men. August Belmont claims a residence at Babylon. Pierre Lorillard at Islip, Jay Gould and Cyrus W. Field at Irvington.

"Most of our rich men could claim to be non-residents, if they chose, the law giving them the right to elect where their residence shall be. Moses Taylor died in 1884. The Tax Commissioners then, Thomas B. Asten, Edward Donnelly, and Thomas Fisher, fixed the personal estate at $4,000,000 and a tax was paid on this. Since then the executors have declared that the estate was partly distributed, and that the assessment should be reduced. This has been done. I am not willing that the figures of an assessment shall be raised and lowered in any one year unless it can be shown that there has been a clerical error. If this were done persons holding trust funds would be in danger of being blackmailed.

"New-York is a commercial city. We must not drive the rich people away as was done by Kearney and his followers in San Francisco. I find that rich men would rather pay taxes here and have their residence here than elsewhere. They will pay higher taxes here than elsewhere, but there is a point at which they will not submit, and will move away, for a part of the year at least, and declare themselves non-residents. I would like to tax all, and make the taxation as near equal as possible. If this were done the rate of taxation would be much reduced."

WORK OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

The Board of Estimate yesterday appropriated $39,093 70 from the Excise funds to various charitable institutions for the month of June.

The Harlem River Bridge Commissioners asked the the Controller be authorized to issue $250,000 bridge bonds to pay for work done up to January 1, 1887. A letter was received from the Corporation Counsel recommending that $9,267 66 be appropriated to pay the damages to property belonging to Henry A. Herbert and Maria L. Davis. This was part of the property taken for the old parade ground several years ago. The land was taken by the city but before the project was entirely carried out the scheme was abandoned. The Corporation Counsel recommends that the persons mentioned be paid, but in the case of the others whose lands were taken and then abandoned by the city, that no action be taken. This was agreed to.

The Secretary was directed to prepare and have sent to the Board of Aldermen the Provisional Estimates for 1887, and also to prepare and have printed in "The City Record" a complete list of city officials and employes.

The Department of Parks asked for a transfer of $8,000 from the appropriation for Sewers and Drains of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to that for the maintenance of streets and avenues in the same wards. This was granted and also a transfer of $2,500 from the general appropriation for bridges to that for bridges over the Harlem River.

WHY PATTERSON SHOULD BE RELEASED.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—The case of Frank Patterson, the opera house manager, who was arrested nearly two years ago upon several charges of fraud and forgery, and who was subsequently indicted forty-one times, will be argued before the Supreme Court to-morrow. This argument is upon the writ of habeas corpus secured by R. T. Stout, his counsel, several weeks ago. Mr. Stout bases his application for Patterson's release from bonds and further prosecution upon the following grounds:

First—That Patterson was not legally indicted, as the Grand Jury which found the bills against him was not legally constituted because the court that organized the Grand Jury was without legal authority.

Second—That if he was legally indicted there was no court to try him.

Third—That his alleged crimes are outlawed, as he was not legally tried within two terms of the court at which he was indicted.

SEVERAL HOUSES INJURED BY BLASTING.

The village of Portchester was shaken as if by a small earthquake about 2 p. m. yesterday. Carpenter Bros., contractors, are engaged in removing a rock about one hundred feet deep and seventy feet high, the property of Daniel Haight, fronting on the railroad and Adee-st. A heavy blast was exploded, by which one stone weighing about 1,500 pounds fell upon the roof of Haight's office and passed through it and the floor beneath, between Mr. Haight and his clerk, both of whom had a narrow escape. The stone had to be broken to pieces before it could be removed. Another piece of rock passed through the tin-covered roof of the Walker House, a three-story building on the opposite side of the street where a large window sash and the glass were also smashed. Still another piece of rock was thrown up in the air a great distance. It fell upon and passed through the roof of Howard Slater's planing mill and struck one of the employes on the right shoulder, without doing serious injury, however. The Carpenter Brothers, it is understood, will pay all damages sustained.

A FAIR IN THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was gay with light and decoration last evening, and a great throng of people filled the passageways amid the various booths and tables. The occasion was the annual fair of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, which will continue for the rest of the week. Many fine displays of art objects were made. Among the ladies in charge of tables are Mrs. George Prentice, Mrs. J. S. Hollinshead, Mrs. Henry Heath, Mrs. J. T. Powell, Mrs. G. H. Nichols, Mrs. James Scrimgeour, Mrs. H. A. Dunning, Mrs. J. H. Burtis, Mrs. E. A. Doty, Mrs. Franklin Woodruff and Mrs. J. L. Truslow. One of the objects of interest was the brass plaque on which the lightning photographed a portrait of Miss Paul, of Plainfield, N. J., last summer.

A NOVEL WAY OF PROVING A CLIENT INNOCENT.

Samuel Gompers, of No. 153 East One-Hundred-and-ninth-st., secretary of the Central Labor Union, accompanied by "Doc." Keene, chief clerk of the Labor Bureau of Albany, went into the Kenwood House, Bayard-st. and the Bewery, on Monday night and asked for cigars. John Howard handed them a box, but Gompers said he would not take them as they did not have the Union label. Howard said they were Union made cigars, and took his customers across the street to the factory of Thomas Pinakot, who says he made the cigars and employs 150 Union men. The discussion waxed warm and when on the street some blows were struck. Yesterday Gompers appeared before Justice Duffy at the Tombs with both eyes blackened and charged Henry Hirsch, age fifty-six, with one eye as being his assailant. Emanuel Friend defended Hirsch and proved that Gompers accused the wrong man by offering to produce the man who did strike the blow. The case was dismissed.

MEDICAL HELP FOR WORKING GIRLS.

FIRST ANNUAL EXERCISES FOR THE ST. GEORGE ASSOCIATION—ITS WORTHY OBJECTS.

The St. George Medical Aid Association held its first annual exercises in Chickering Hall last night. The report of the president, Ada M. Chevallier, showed for the past seven months: Applications for treatment, 800; applications rejected, 43; applications approved, 757; of the approved applications 47 were treated at their homes; of the 43 rejected because not self-supporting entrance was secured for 34 in different hospitals; the remaining nine were cared for till able to work; full number treated, 766; discharged cured, 469; discharged improved, 157; discharged unimproved, 5, the rest still under treatment.

The Rev. Dr. Ormiston briefly set forth the objects of the society to be: To provide for and supply gratuitously to working-girls and self-supporting women, medical and surgical treatment by skilled physicians and surgeons; the elevation from a medical point of view of self-supporting women and girls by a series of free lectures on such subjects as hygiene, physiology, chemistry of foods, and all that pertains to woman's moral and physical advantages; the founding and support of a free hospital in New-York City for women and children that shall be known as the St. George Hospital; the founding and support of the St. George Dispensary in New-York for women and children; the establishment of a vacation home, at seaside or mountain, or both, where working girls and self-supporting women can spend a short vacation during the summer season, and the establishment of a working girls' mutual aid society.

The Rev. Dr. Henry S. Jacobs also